

KANSAS.—The elections are over. The Fremonters and other factions have failed for a time. But should the people of the South, therefore, conclude that they have done all their duty, or that they can now quietly repose upon their laurels, and calculate that they have no more to do, or that their enemies, defeated at the polls, have, in consequence, given up the contest, and are no longer capable of mischief? If they do, they will find out their mistake, and that when they least anticipate it. Kansas is still unsettled, still a territory, still open to the manoeuvres and machinations of New England associated capital, working for the exclusion of slavery in Kansas, and for its ultimate destruction in Missouri, by placing that State in the position of a people surrounded by hostile masses and antagonistic institutions. While the South is indulging in political speculation, counting the dead and wounded, from the late struggle, her enemies at the North are quietly pouring their hordes into Kansas, with the determination to abolish it, and this is not all—it is not simply that the South is not doing its duty, but it is also certain that they will achieve it, unless the South arouses herself to a consciousness of the danger, and a determination to meet it. There is but one way in which this can be done, only one place in which it can be done. It must be done by Southern votes, and these votes must be on the soil of Kansas. Southern settlement of Kansas is the thing, and the only thing. We have no fears about the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, should her people so will it. That we look upon as having been decided by the elections this year. The great thing now is to secure in Kansas a preponderance of people who shall so will it. There is the territory, as open for settlement as law can make it, as free to form a constitution establishing as prohibiting slavery. The party to whom the elections have entrusted the political power of the country, are committed to its admission either way, as the people may choose, when qualified to apply for admission. The contest of political parties, then, is closed for the present, and the struggle is now for peaceful preponderance in the territory. Self-preservation dictates to the South the use of every fair and proper means to attain this preponderance, which she can only effect by the presence of her citizens there. Will she do so? Will her citizens be there? These are the real questions. If she applies for admission as a slave State, all the abolitionists on earth can't stop her and keep the Union together. If, on the other hand, the South neglects her opportunity, and, when the time comes to form a State Constitution for Kansas, the majority of the voters should decide to form a Constitution excluding slavery, the South could have nothing to object against the admission of the State with such Constitution, provided it be fairly and legally adopted, and really expresses the will of the majority of the people of the territory or incipient State. Now is the time to work, and peaceful settlement is the mode. Will the South come up to the work, or will she permit the opportunity to slip through her hands?

The Governor's Message.

We spread before our readers in full the Message sent into both Houses by His Excellency Gov. Briggs. We commend it to their attention and attempt no synopsis beyond a mere reference to some figures. The debt of the State is set down at \$5,038,802 55, and by virtue of acts passed by the Legislature, bonds to the further amount of \$1,180,000 are yet to be sold and the proceeds to be applied to certain specific purposes. There will also be provision required to be made to meet the State's subscription to the Western Extension of the Central Road—the State endorsement to the bonds of the Charlotte Road, when called for, &c., &c. The revenue for the past year, from all sources amounted to \$391,901 97, to which is to be added something additional for deficits by Sheriff, since paid, &c., making the whole amount \$405,113 31. The ordinary expenses of the State government for the next two years are put at \$170,000, or an average of \$85,000 per annum. The amount of interest on the present bonded debt of the State \$302,328 15, and additional interest upon bonds to be issued this year, \$70,000 together with \$25,000 principal for the Yadin and New River Navigation Companies making \$398,164 15, which with the \$75,000 ordinary expenses will make the sum of \$473,164 15, being considerably more than the revenue provided.

Congress will re-assemble on Monday next for its short session of three months. As there will be no organization to effect, we may expect that the Message will be sent in and read on Monday or Tuesday, at the farthest.

Now that the Presidential contest is over, we sincerely trust that there will be more attention to business, and less talking to Bancombe; more mutual courtesy and less embittered partisanship. Still, we cannot promise ourselves an exemption from Kansas speeches, and other shrieks for freedom, intended for home consumption, and to make capital through which to keep up the organization of the Republican party.

Besides, that party will virtually retire from the House on the 4th day of March—that much is certain; and, of course, its leaders will try to make the most of their short tenure of place, and the chance of power. From other parties we might expect some moderation, under the circumstances—we might expect something like a show of that fairness that would hesitate about forestalling the action of an incoming administration, and be willing to give it at least the appearance of a fair trial. But from this party we have few such hopes. That courteous forbearance, the result of custom, and assured position, is not the characteristic of upstart and effeminate parties in politics, any more than it is of arrogant parvenues in social life.

The forthcoming President's message will be a highly interesting document, and will throw additional light upon the foreign relations of the country, such a light as will not doubt reveal a highly satisfactory position of affairs, and one of which every American citizen may well be proud.

A LARGE BEET.—A gentleman brought into our office this morning something wrapped up in paper, which might have been, from the size and shape of the package, either a big leg of mutton or a bull-fiddle. Upon removing the wrapper, it turned out to be a beet grown by Mr. Wm. H. Toler of Duplin County. The beet weighs some nine and a half to ten pounds, and is upon the whole, a magnificent vegetable, perfectly sound and healthy, and of a clear blood-red throughout. We are much obliged to Mr. Toler for his courtesy in giving us an opportunity to see and examine this fine specimen of the agriculture of his County.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

63—We have before us, and we rejoice in having before us, the Knickerbocker Magazine, for December. We anticipate a feast of reason and some fun. To be had of Mr. J. H. Rothwell, and of the Book-store, we presume.

Buchanan's official majority in Illinois is 9,164.

The New York Herald continues to publish letters in the controversy between the friends and supporters of General Wm. Walker, of Nicaragua, and a certain General Goicoechea, a former friend and coadjutor of Walker's, and accredited by Walker as Nicaraguan Minister to England. His credentials have recently been revoked, however. The difficulty is one that might have been expected from the first. The aims and objects of Walker and Goicoechea are totally different. Goicoechea cares nothing at all about Nicaragua. He is a Cuban, wealthy himself, and having the funds of others at his disposal. He assists Walker to obtain a foothold in Nicaragua, so as to use that country by way of a stepping-stone to Cuba—he sees nothing but Cuba, and for that would sacrifice Walker, Nicaragua, and all the rest. Walker would like to get Cuba to strengthen the power that he is endeavoring to consolidate, and this in the interests of that power, rather than of Cuba. Goicoechea dreams of Cuban annexation to the United States, Walker wants to work Cuba into the frame-work of a Southern federation at the head of which he is to stand.

It is all a "muddle" for the present, and totally different and contradictory accounts are given by different parties, who, no doubt, saw and still see the matter through the mediums of their respective wishes and desires. Beyond doubt, the effective means of war for the movements in Nicaragua have been furnished by the original filibusters—the Cuban Junta, and the other friends of Cuba. To the great body of these, Nicaragua was nothing and is nothing but a half-way house to Cuba. Walker has other views, and therefore a fuss has arisen.

What effect all this may have upon the fortunes of the new government in Nicaragua, we are unable to say. It can hardly operate advantageously.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS.—It somehow strikes us that as things now stand at Raleigh, it costs a member of either House somewhere about fifty per cent. over and above his *per diem*. They used, to say, that no matter how high the pay of members might be fixed, the hotels would make their calculations with regard thereto, so as to get the last dime. The fact is, that for board and a room, in which to receive his constituents, or others having business with him, a member has to shell out every cent, leaving nothing for other expenses—not even to pay for the washing of his shirts and dummies; and they must be washed sometimes during a session of eight or ten weeks. We don't think that any member ought to desire to make money out of the State—we don't think any member does desire to do so. But neither ought the State to desire to make money out of her citizens, who may be called upon to make her laws. It is sufficient sacrifice for most folks to leave their business or professions for weeks at a time, without being further called up to be out of pocket for their actual and necessary expenses at Raleigh. We go for what is fair. If \$3 a day is under the circumstances, inadequate, then we go for such an additional sum as will make it adequate, and no more.

63—There is no sort of doubt of the slight nature of the tenure by which the peace of Europe is held. The points of issue appear on the surface to be these—1st. There are two places called Bolgrad, both of them in Bessarabia, one of them a hamlet and the other a town. The treaty recently made at Paris, says that the new frontier (between Russia and Turkey) shall run to the South of Bolgrad, etc. If one Bolgrad is meant, Russia is excluded from the Danube, if the other, she is not. England and Austria contend for her exclusion and keep their forces in readiness—the English fleet in the Black Sea and the Austrian forces in the principality, contrary to the stipulations excluding war vessels from the Black Sea, and requiring the withdrawal of all troops within a stipulated time. Russia offers to submit this as well as some other matters to a new European Congress and in this France agrees with her.

Again there is some dispute about the Isle of Serpent, which Russia still holds, nominally for the purpose of keeping up a light. The Isle of Serpents is a mere rock, valueless, but for its position which commands the main entrance to the Danube. This she also offers to refer to the proposed Congress, and England and Austria refuse to have it so referred. In the meantime the Anglo-French alliance becomes daily less cordial, while the parties to it are drawing closer to other powers. The uneasy feeling consequent upon this understood position of things, affects public and private credit, and interferes very seriously with the business relations of Continental Europe.

The Persian attack on Herat is likely to be successful. It is made with a force of twenty-five thousand infantry, a large body of cavalry, and a heavy siege train. The operations are under the supervision of European officers, or Persians instructed in European tactics. Herat is a very strong place, with extensive fortifications, and a population of sixty to seventy thousand.

63—The Steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 20th, with Liverpool dates to the 8th. She brings but little news. The adjustment made by the Paris Congress seems to have been more nominal than real, and a feeling of jealousy and distrust is abroad throughout Europe. England and Austria appear to take one side; with France, Russia and Prussia on the other, at least so much may be gathered from the tone of the official organs of the Continental powers.

No far as the relations between Great Britain and the United States are concerned, there appears to be every probability that President Pierce's administration will leave no question unsettled, and none the settlement of which will not be honorable and satisfactory to the United States.

Great Britain is about going to war with Persia about some trumped up ground of quarrel, the real motive of the movement being the desire to forestall the Russians, whose influence and arms are making rapid progress in that direction, thus bringing them to too near proximity to British India.

63—Harper for December is on our table. It appears to be more than an average number. The leading illustrated article is "Sunny Side, the home of Washington Irving." The pictures are really good, as are also those illustrative of scenes in Nicaragua and Egypt. From a hurried glance it strikes us that the reading matter will be found on a par with the pictorial embellishments. For sale by Whitaker; 25 cents a number, \$3 a year.

63—The vote of Illinois stands:—Buchanan, 105,344; Fremont, 96,180; Fillmore, 37,451. The vote for Governor stands:—Richardson, Dem., 106,643; Bissell, Rep., 117,372; Morris, K. N., 19,261. It will thus be seen that Richardson ran fully up to, and over Buchanan's vote, but that Morris did not get Fillmore's. That, in fact, the fusion was more complete on Governor than on President.

63—The vote of Vermont falls short exactly forty-three of the vote cast in 1850, which shows that Vermont is not growing very rapidly. Fremont's majority over Buchanan is 28,984. There appears to have been no Fillmore vote, unless "scattering" stands for that. There were 510 scattering.

63—The official vote of Ohio gives 187,497 for Fremont; 170,874 for Buchanan; Fremont over Buchanan 16,623. Fillmore received 28,125.

63—Buchanan's majority in Louisiana is 1,508.

ALL ABORD AND THE TEAM UP.—We think we are now prepared to do any amount of business in our line that the wants of the community may require. In addition to a very large assortment of new types and other materials, which we have lately received, in order to complete our stock, we have in operation two power presses, operated by steam, having, within the last week, had set up and put in running order a very neat little steam engine, fully adequate to all the requirements of our business, present and prospective. We are pleased to find that the "bugine" works to a charm, and runs things off beautifully. We can only say to all waiting anything done in our line, that we are prepared to do it, and to do it well—as well as it can be done anywhere—North or South.

We are not absolutely certain that we are the first in this State to apply steam to the service of the press, but we think we are. It is not often, we believe, that any of our State contemporaries get ahead of us in these little matters.

By the way, the engine is placed in the cellar or basement, directly under the editor's chair, with a remote possibility of blowing him sky-high some of these quiet afternoons, although the dangers of its doing so are not sufficient to cause him to have his life insured, especially as he has neither wife nor children to get the insurance. We have our doubts whether the little steamer could blow us up if he tried, but we don't want him to try. It would be a desperate and suicidal act of the small engine, unbecoming his gravity and practical character, as a respectable and hard-working member of society. If he only minds his own business properly, we will keep his heart warmed up with an abundant supply of fuel, and give him good water to drink.

We had some idea of issuing a proclamation, sending a greeting to all to whom these presents may come, intimating our ardent desire to enroll a multitude of new names on our subscription list, to help pay for the little "joker" and fixtures, but the engine-makers are sharper than the printers, and they have paid their pay in hand. Still, the money has to be paid to somebody, and we want the subscribers, and there are multitudes of people all the world over that want our paper and ought to have it, and will have it, if they only know what is good for them. We set no limits to the number of new subscribers we want, for we are prepared to print any number, and to print them so rapidly that even into our Weekly we can get the very latest news up to date, and we intend that our Journal shall be essentially a news as well as a political paper.

P. S.—The Associate has taken strongly to engineering—he thinks and talks steam, and moves his arms like piston-rods. In fact, he has had steam up (in the boiler) since Thursday, but wishes it to be distinctly understood that said steam is the natural product of wood and water. He says he is going to be a remarkably "civil" engineer, and blow up nobody but the devil. Upon the whole, we think the little "institution" will work to a charm. It is only anxious to show itself, and wants plenty to do.

63—Samuel Swartwout, formerly collector of the port of New York, died in that city on the 21st, aged about seventy-four years. We recollect when Mr. Swartwout's name was in all men's mouths, when, in fact, it added a word to the language, and official defecation was known as Swartwouting. In the times of undue expansion, at the beginning of Mr. Van Buren's administration, Mr. Swartwout participated in the all but universal mania for speculation; and, unfortunately, used the funds of the government which came into his hands, for speculative purposes. As all know, the bubble burst, and a great many people burst with it—Swartwouted. The government got what it could, out of his securities—there was nothing to be made by holding a rod, in *terrore*, over the defaulting collector, and there being no special statutory provision, State or Federal, applicable to the case, it was doubtful whether anything could be done, even in case of his being brought to trial. Swartwout was allowed to return and remain at home, quietly and without molestation. His deficiency was between a million and a million and a half.

Such is fame, or at least notoriety. The world had begun to lose sight of this man, and even to forget the use of the words to which his escapade gave rise. Now that he has finally Swartwouted from this world he will be even more completely forgotten. He was a good but impulsive and inconsiderate man.

63—For several days the weather had been cold and shivery, with a suspicion of ice, but yesterday it got to be rainy and sloppy, and to-day it is actually warm, with a lazy, lazy look and feel about it, indisposing us to make any active exertion of mind or body. It is pleasant, out-of-doors—loitering sort of weather, in which one enjoys an easy, good-natured, good-for-nothing state of existence, by no means conducive to editorial brilliancy or sustained effort.

We saw a mule team yesterday or the day before hauling lumber; in addition to the four mules constituting the team proper, there was another mule walking alongside as a relay, we suppose. In larger cities the corps principal is constituted on something like the same principle. There are relays now and then to the team, and tightly enough, for otherwise it is a dead drag, this thing of a steady daily pull from one year's end to the other, and it is not in the nature of things that any mental machinery could be in equal working order at all times and on all occasions.

We don't like to be capacious, but we must take the liberty of assuring our excellent exchanges that they are very dull and uninteresting to-day. Perhaps the fault may be in ourselves. After all, we think it is.

There is a little item of political news.—Buchanan's clear majority of the whole vote of Pennsylvania is 1,105, instead of 705, as previously announced. This is over the Fremont-Fillmore fusion—the straight Fillmore—the straight Fremont, and one or two other little items, all combined.

We can't hear from California for nearly three weeks yet. It may take longer. Luckily the result of the election does not depend upon California, so we can await the returns quietly.

Our Democratic friends throughout the country are celebrating their victory with the usual demonstrations on such occasions.

Kansas is rather barren of news for the "Freedom Shriekers," now that the election is over. The South ought not to lose sight of Kansas. While we are dreaming, the Free Soilers are pouring in emigrants. *Daily Journal, 22d inst.*

For the Journal. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having been invited by the Committee to appoint Delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in Savannah, Ga., on the 8th proximo, the following gentlemen are named as constituting the Delegation from Wilmington. Will you do me the favor to publish this and oblige. Very Respectfully,

O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor.

Nov. 26th, 1858. Wm. S. Ashe, Thos. L. Walker, Thos. Loring, James Fulton, Robert Barr, Jr., R. H. Cowan, Col. John McLean, Wm. H. McCoy, T. C. Worth, Alfred Martin, Edward Savage, George W. Davis, J. H. Fanner.

W. W. Pierce, Donald McLean, M. Costin, A. J. DeRossett, Jr., Dugald Lamont, M. Melvin, Eli W. Hall, J. H. Chadborn, George W. Davis, O. P. Meares, H. M. Curtis, Wm. H. McKary.

Death of Captain Marshall. The Havre correspondent of the Charleston Courier writing under date of the 12th November, says: That Captain Marshall, of the three-masted schooner Col. John McRae, died in that city two days before. A private despatch received here states, that Captain Marshall died of Yellow Fever. The Captain was long and well known here, having run for many years as commander of one of the line boats between this place and Charleston. He was a clever, open hearted seaman, universally liked, and his sudden death will be much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. It is pleasing to know that for a considerable length of time before his death he had been a most constant and exemplary member of the Church, and that he went not to his last home unsustained by the consolation of religion. He leaves a wife and two children in this place, to mourn their loss.

63—Thanksgiving went off here as quietly as a day could do. In fact one might have taken it for Sunday, by the general suspension of business, and the holiday look around. We suppose some body drank something, but if so, we saw no visible effects therefrom, at least nobody "under the influence."

There was service at most of all the Churches, and we incline to the opinion that many turkeys were eaten. 63—We really do not know what to make of things Raleigh-wards. We have neither letter nor paper, and are therefore unable to say what has been done by the Legislature. By the way, we did not receive the Standard of Saturday, with the Governor's message, until Monday, requiring pretty sharp type-setting to get that document into Monday's issue. What can be the cause of this irregularity we are unable to say.

Making the Breach Wider.

The seat of Hon. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, was contested last Session, by Mr. Archer, his Black Republican competitor. The House decided to send the election back, whereupon Mr. Archer expressed joy, and declared he would make the breach wider next time. The special election was held on the 4th, and Mr. Archer is beaten more than three thousand votes!

So he ought to be. Mr. Allen is a clever fellow, and as good a constitutional man as any body wants.

63—The Governor of Delaware has appointed Joseph P. Comegys, Esq., of Dover, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Hon. John M. Clayton.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PERSIA.

Three Days Later from Europe. New York, Nov. 25th.—The steamer Persia, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst., arrived here this morning.

The steamer Ericson sailed on the 12th. The steamers Arabia and City of Baltimore had not arrived.

The steamship City of Baltimore was spoken off Tascen on the morning of the 16th inst.

ENGLAND.—A severe gale occurred at Liverpool on the 12th inst., doing much damage. The ships Siles, Wright and Samuel Fox, of New York, and the Louisiana for New Orleans were driven ashore on the Middle Banks. No lives were lost. Steamers were busy in saving the cargoes of the vessels.

The English ministerial papers publish conspicuously that the alliance between France and England is as close and cordial as ever, and that it has never been shaken or impaired.

Lord Lytton, the Registrar of the Great Northern Railway of England, has absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of £150,000.

Mr. Little, the cashier of the Midland and Great Western Railway, had committed suicide in consequence of discovered defalcations.

FRANCE.—Napoleon remained at Paris. General Ripley, the Russian Ambassador, had delivered his credentials and was honorably received.

The position of the Bank of France was not improving. The continued diminution of its funds had given rise to reports that the reluctance of the Emperor to consent to a suspension of specie payments had been overcome.

London, Saturday Morning.—The English funds have fallen from the depression caused by the advance rate of discount. Seven per cent. was paid for loans on consols.

There was an active business this morning at the bank and in the discount market at the advance rates. Advances from Paris to-day are less discouraging. It is reported that the bank of France is beginning to regain specie. The rate of discount at Hamburg is again 6 per cent.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Persian troops were introduced into Herat by their co-religionists, but were soon driven out with heavy loss.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst. state that some fighting had taken place at Puebla between the revolutionists and the government troops. On the night of the 28th ult., the government troops commenced hostilities by taking up the requisite position to impede the flight of the "pronunciados."

On the following day operations were resumed against the town with great vigor. The rebels, who had been much disheartened, had abandoned a large portion of the city, and had concentrated on the most central points. Complete disorder prevailed amongst them, and they had been even fighting among themselves. This is of course the Government account of affairs. It seems, however, that the rebellion was entirely unsuccessful.

The arrangements for lighting the city of Mexico with gas were proceeding with great energy. Three thousand laborers are engaged in the construction of the works.

Col. Esquerro, an employee of the military command of the City of Mexico, was assassinated there on the 31st ult.

The national Guard, recently formed at Mexico, already numbers 1,250 members. They are commanded by Col. Comonfort.

Senor Almonte, Minister to England, left Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., on board of the British steamer Solent.

From Kansas. CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Kansas dates to Wednesday have been received. The land sale at Leavenworth was passing quietly. About two thousand purchasers offered, and the bids were active and high.

Defaulter Punished.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 24.—Alexander Falconer, the defaulting treasurer of the Petersburg and Weldon railway, was convicted to-day and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—A block of thirteen stores, known as the City Buildings, situated on the Levee, were burned last night. Four business firms were sufferers. The loss is probably half a million. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE at JACKSONVILLE. SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—The mails from Florida report a destructive fire which occurred at Jacksonville on the 15th inst. A large amount of property was consumed, but the total loss is not yet definitely known.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—The official vote of this State for President stands: Fremont 187,497; Buchanan 170,874; Fillmore 28,125; Gerrit Smith 156.

NEW CENTRE.—The Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, states that "no authority was given by Congress at the last session for the issue of new cent coins," consequently none have been made.—This announcement is made as the impression is pretty general that a new cent coin was about to be issued from the mint.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Col. Wheeler, the U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, has had several interviews with the Secretary of State relative to his official conduct in that country.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—The Schol. L. P. Smith, from Wilmington, North Carolina, on her recent trip to Richmond, while off the capes of Delaware, on the 14th inst., lost overboard the mate, Mr. Charles Tilletson.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALABAMA. AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—The Constitutionalists learn that the official vote in all the counties of Alabama for President was as follows:

Buchanan's majority, 48,785

[From the Petersburg Express.] Teaching New England a Lesson.

The action of Mr. Buchanan, so far overwhelming in popularity as has been shown for him, if it has accomplished no other good, will be admitted by men of all parties in this portion of the Union, to have effected one happy result—in showing New England of how little importance she is in the direction and control of the destinies of the country. We have all heard so much of the immense moral power of New England, her greatness and influence, and how she has so grandly and so gloriously landed by her orators in and out of Congress—that it is well she should be taught the real position she occupies, and this has been done pretty decidedly in the recent election. The absurd assumptions of superiority over the rest of the States set up by the men of Harvard and of Yale for the descendants of the Pilgrims—the incessant boast about free schools, the slighted defaulters in bas with which the Bostonian has heretofore affected to look upon everybody outside of his enlightened city—all have been severely and capably rebuked. New England will now know that other elements of national power and prosperity enter into the genius of the United States than the austere ethics of the Pilgrim Fathers which have passed into the form of rigid fanaticism in the persons of their unworthy children in the seventh generation—and the narrow-minded political jealousy of the immediately succeeding to the actors of the Hartford Convention, will learn that free schools, excellent agencies of improvement as they may appear to the vision of the Yankee statesman, will not avail everything in the contest for political control. The New York Express has a very sensible editorial on this subject a few days since, which we cut out for preservation.—We can only give a part of it, but this is the best, and will be read with interest. The Express says:

The people of New England are an intensely intolerant people, but the fact is, they have not enough to do to keep their intellects usefully employed. Amusement among them is to some extent tabooed, except the amusement of "sewing meetings," and hence the active mind rushes into the *isms*, the *ologies*, and the *ites*. The people, from the energy of the climate, can work 16 or 18 hours a day, if necessary, and they have hours enough to spare from sleep for intellectual employ. Hence, as in "sewing meetings," so in "sewing societies" there is not enough to do—the mind pants for other excitements, and agonizes itself upon afflictions the world over, real or imaginary—and the more it agonizes itself, the more imaginary these afflictions are. There lives not a negro in Georgia, that pains not some soft New England heart—while starve hundreds upon hundreds in the Western Islands of Scotland, even—that never give that New England heart a throb. The crime—the indescribable misery of the barbarian in this great world's metropolis of ours, though printed and published in all the varied forms of our City Press, touches not the cloud of New England sensibility—but a murder in Kansas makes quake the whole New England heart. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and the greater the distance, the more intense the tension of the New England heart strings. This metropolis on election day—as recorded in our City Press—was as dense as a great blessing—an independent ability of life among all cultivated people—but reading is a curse, if reading only opens the mental faculties to being excited, in order to be imposed upon. That sort of reading which takes in only one side, and that side error, is of course worse than that of ignorance of letters, which knows nothing of the alphabet, but which, therefore, goes about anxious, inquiring of all sides, and therefore, learning from all. The humblest ignoramus thus, that learns all on two sides, knows more than the scholar who shuttles his eyes and ears to everything but what tickles his passions or prejudices. Reading, therefore, is not always intelligence, but on the contrary may be a positive curse. Now then, reading among our Yankee countrymen is not always a source of instruction, but on the contrary often of much error. Our good sisters of Post-dam, Northern New York, had amid their very acclamations, read themselves in a two-movied state, and they themselves were in danger of being turned into slaves, and of being victimized by some slaveholding master. If they could not have read a line, they never would have been led into any such convictions, to make them as unhappy as almost all of them are.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—Philosopher Meriam of Brooklyn Heights has been to Cayuga, New York, to witness the operation of the machine for manufacturing ice. The trial took place at the locomotive establishment of the proprietor of the machine. The huge engine of the works was in operation, and the apparatus was speedily set to work. In less than an hour the mercury in the thermometer within the apparatus was reduced from fifty-three degrees above zero, to twenty-four degrees below that point. Mr. Meriam then cut open a two-movied pipe, and placed it outside the pipes, and he says that in a few minutes it was frozen hard. A copper vessel was placed alongside of it, and on the same pipe, and filled with water, which was in a brief period converted into solid ice. Water dropped upon the pipes was instantly congealed. Mr. Meriam states that the machine, in its present condition, is arranged to manufacture a ton of ice at a single operation. He describes the operation as follows:

A square of ice with a double wall, has the space between the two walls, say about one foot, filled with pulverized charcoal; inside of the inner wall are six rows, each row containing twelve cast iron freezers, each capable of holding as much water as will make thirty pounds of ice; each freezer has a depth of twelve inches, and the length is the same as the depth, and the width is six inches. A flange or rim of half an inch extends around the top sides of the freezer, and upon this rim are placed two rows of ten or twelve bars running at the right angles. The flanges thus arrayed separate the freezers, forming a flange between each one inch wide. A flue of equal thickness extends under the bottom. The steam engine connects with an air-pump, which is made to exhaust the atmosphere from these flues, and as soon as a perfect vacuum is produced, a current of either is made to pass through these flues and continued till all the water in the freezers is converted to solid ice.

"White Folks Blame Folks." A friend of ours, says the U. S. Review, near Tampa Bay in Florida, employed a number of New York mechanics to do a piece of work. It was a government contract, and required particular dispatch. The men worked as well as they could, but they were old. Old Jope, one of their employer's slaves, watched them out of the corner of his eye for several days.

Something was evidently working in his mind which puzzled him badly. At last he came up to the foreman of the gang, and said: "Mass' Charles, what a debil you'll work for so, eh? To earn our money, Jope." "Money?" said Jope, "money great thing. You work so up Norf, Mass' Charles? Yes, Jope." "You make a great deal money? Not a great deal, Jope; spring, summer and fall we do well; but work is slack in winter time, and if we get around again to spring, and make both ends meet, and keep the wife and babies in something to eat and drink, and a house to shelter them, we generally think we have done well." "Spose you sick, Mass' Charles, who takes care of you?" "Why, Jope, that is I had no care of it. If we get sick, work stops, and we get very poor, and suffer great privations." "Dat'll do, Mass' Charles; said Jope. "I thought white folks sensible people—Taint nuffin of do sort. Work, work, nuffin but work; get sick and nobody take care of 'em. White folks blame fools. Jope work too. Nebber hurt myself working, though. Jope get sick, Miss Sallie come down and nurse him. Mass' Bob send a boat, twenty miles up de river to get white doctor for him. Norf good 'nough for white folks, but reckon old Jope say at home! And old Jope went off in a state of dignified disgust at the folly of white folks generally at the North, and a particular determination to do as little work himself as possible; a determination which his master says Jope was never known to break.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALABAMA. AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—The Constitutionalists learn that the official vote in all the counties of Alabama for President was as follows:

Buchanan's majority, 48,785

Appointments by the N. Carolina Conference of the

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—Robt. O. Burton, P. E. Raleigh—Jas. H. Wheeler. Colored Mission—Jas. Reid. Circuit—Gaston Farrow. Henderson—Tarkenton—John Tillett. Greenville—Peter H. Jones and Moses J. Hunt. Person—Philemon W. Archer. Hillsboro—John W. Pearson. Circuit—Henry Gray and Allen W. Mangum. Warren—Theophilus W. Moore. Roanoke—Jno. N. Andrew and Oscar J. Brent. Roanoke Colored Mission—P. W. Yarell. Chapel Hill—H. T. Hubbard. Eno Mission—To be supplied. Thos. Campbell, President of Warrenton Female College. Rufus T. Heflin was re-elected Editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate. GREENSBORO DISTRICT.—H. D. Wilson, P. E. Greensboro—Nana F. Reid; Joshua Bethel, Superintendent. Guilford—John M. Gunn. Urbair—Nathan A. Hooker. Normal College—Thos. B. James. Montgomery—Joseph C. Thomas. Rockingham—Peter Doubt, Thos. L. Triplett. Deep River—William Harris. Haver River—Robt. P. Bibb. Mission—Sam'l Robertson. Franklinsville—Marcus L. Wood. Albemarle—Sam'l H. Spooler. South Irrell—Wm. C. Cannon. Wrentworth—Benj. M. Williams. Wm. Cook, Agent for Greensboro Female College. Salisbury—Robt. J. Barrett. Rowan—Marcus C. Thomas. Essex Rowan—Isaac W. Keene. Mocksville—Thos. B. Ricks. Iredell—Wm. Carter, W. W. Albee, Super. Alexander—Bedford B. Shelton. Salisbury—Jas. H. Spooler. Wikes—Charles M. Anderson. Surry—Simon D. Peeler. Forsyth—S. H. Helsbeck. Winston—Jas. E. Mann. Davidson—Shockly D. Adams; Geo. W. Farabee, Super. Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied. Fisher's River Mission—To be supplied. Danville—Jas. H. Spooler. Moore, P. E. Danville—Jas. H. Fisher. Yanceyville—Jas. P. Simpson. Leasburg—John W. Lewis. Halifax—Alfred Norman. Col. Mission—James H. Jefferson. Stanton—Caswell W. King. Pitsylvania—Wm. M. Jordan. Franklin—John D. Halstead. Albemarle—Sam'l H. Spooler. Washington D. Meacham. Patrick—Isaac W. Arent. Stokes—John S. Davis. Germantown—Jas. B. Bobbitt. Henry—Chas. H. Phillips. J. Jamieson, President of Danville Female College. WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—Robt J. Carson, P. E. Washington—Th. P. Ricard. Far River—Lemon Shell, Jas. F. Smoot, J. W. Floyd, Superintendent. N. H. Halls. Plymouth—Th. W. Guthrie. Williamson—Henry H. Gibbons, Geo. E. Wyche. Tarboro—Lyngum S. Burkhead. Columbia—Jas. B. Raily. Matamoras—Washington B. Richardson. Bath Mission to be supplied. Neuse—Isiah H. Hill. NEW BERN DISTRICT.—Ira. T. Wyche, P. E. New Bern, Centenary—Abram Weaver. Albemarle—Sam'l H